

Caledonian Mercury.

NO. 12,118.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, MAY 23. 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 23d May, 1799.
THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, that a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the fourth day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon, pursuant to the charter.

JAMES INNES, Secretary.

ROYAL BANK STOCK.

TO BE SOLD.

FOUR or FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, of the CAPITAL STOCK of the ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND. Enquire at James Kay, writer, No. 88, Prince's Street.

BANK STOCK TO BE SOLD.

To be Sold by public roup, on Wednesday the 24th day of June next, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

TEN SHARES of the STOCK of the BANK of SCO- LAND — For particulars apply to William Dallas, writer to the signet.

BANK STOCK.

TO BE SOLD.

SEVERAL SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND.

Apply to John Dundas Writer to the Signet.

BERWICKSHIRE FARMERS WIDOWS FUND.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BERWICKSHIRE FARMERS WIDOWS FUND, will be held this year in the house of John Craig, jun. innkeeper in Berwick, upon Tuesday the 11th of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. ROSS begs leave to inform the admirers of Classical Reading, that he hopes to make the Course peculiarly entertaining and useful to them, by illustrating the state of Ancient Geography, and pointing out the scenes of the most remarkable events of Antiquity, to which an extensive and minute investigation of Historical Facts has led him to pay particular attention. None can be admitted after the commencement of the Course.

Duns, May 20. 1799. JAMES BELL, Sec.

ON SALE, Few Tons Capital REFINED SUGARS, at the Ware- house of MARGARET VALENCE, Heriot's Bridge, Edinburgh, 17th May 1799.

NEW HOPS FOR SALE.

Forty POCKETS of the Very Best Fine EAST KENT AND FARNHAM HOPS.

Apply to James Connel, Leith. LEITH, 17th May.

To be Rouned and Sold, for behoof of Underwriters, and for Exportation, at a warehouse in the Yard-heads of Leith, on Friday the 24th of May, at one o'clock afternoon, in the late Mr. Barker's brewery, on Tuesday the 28th of May, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. ROSS begs leave to inform the admirers of Classical Reading, that he hopes to make the Course peculiarly enter- taining and useful to them, by illustrating the state of Ancient Geography, and pointing out the scenes of the most remarkable events of Antiquity, to which an extensive and minute investigation of Historical Facts has led him to pay particular attention. None can be admitted after the commencement of the Course.

Duns, May 20. 1799. JAMES BELL, Sec.

ON SALE, Few Tons Capital REFINED SUGARS, at the Ware- house of MARGARET VALENCE, Heriot's Bridge, Edinburgh, 17th May 1799.

SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, No. 8. May 22. 1799.

MR. GRAHAM has added a PORTRAIT of an eminent LAW LORD to his EXHIBITION, which is now open from Ten till Seven in the evening.

Admittance One Shilling.

CARD.

MR. DIBDEN cannot refrain from taking this public opportunity of returning his sincere and grateful thanks for the indulgence and protection he has had the honour of receiving in this Noble and Spirited Metropolis. The highest compliment that can be paid to the exertions of a Public Character, is the favourable decision of those who can taste, judge, and discriminate. He has found these to be the peculiar critical qualities of the Audiences he has appeared before in this country; and he of course feels highly proud and truly gratified at the applause which has been bestowed on his labours. He humbly takes his leave of Edinburgh, with all the warmth resulting from these reflections, and full of satisfaction at having been so fortunate to obtain their approbation, who are so qualified to taste, and so liberally willing to encourage meritorious endeavours.

Edinburgh, May 18. 1799.

M. ROSS INTENDS to begin a COURSE of GEOGRAPHY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The system here proposed to be taught, has been composed from the best authorities within these two last years. It will be accompanied with a pair of NEW GLOBES, and with different complete ATLAS both of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mr. ROSS begs leave to inform the admirers of Classical Reading, that he hopes to make the Course peculiarly enter- taining and useful to them, by illustrating the state of Ancient Geography, and pointing out the scenes of the most remarkable events of Antiquity, to which an extensive and minute investigation of Historical Facts has led him to pay particular attention. None can be admitted after the commencement of the Course.

Duns, May 20. 1799. JAMES BELL, Sec.

ON SALE, Few Tons Capital REFINED SUGARS, at the Ware- house of MARGARET VALENCE, Heriot's Bridge, Edinburgh, 17th May 1799.

SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, No. 8. May 22. 1799.

SUN-FIRE OFFICE, WRITER'S COURT, ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.

THE AGENT begs leave to remind those who are insured in this Office, and who have moved their Furniture or Goods at this term, that it is necessary to send their Policies to the Office, that the proper transfers may be made.

Those who have neglected the payment of their Annual Premiums fifteen days after the term at which they fell due, will also notice, that their property is no longer covered till payment is made.

N. B.—For the encouragement of Insurers, no Policy is charged, if the sum is £300 or upwards, whether from an alteration in this, or from any other Office, on an original Insurance.

EDINBURGH, May 23. 1799. R. ALLAN, Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE HOBY, BOOT MAKER,

Corner of St James's Street, London,

BEGS leave to inform Noblemen and Gentlemen in Scotland, who wish to get his BOOTS and SHOES, but on account of the distance, are prevented, may now be supplied at the shop of WILLIAM URQUHART, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and no other shop in that city.

Whatever is sold of my make by him in all of the first make and fashion, and are sold at the same prices as in my own shop, and my name is on each article.

LOND. APRIL 16. 1799.

N. B.—An extensive assortment of the above articles are just come to hand.

Hanover Street, Edin. May 21. 1799.

ARCHD. & JOHN MACKINLAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HABERDASHERS,

Corner of South Bridge,

ACQUAINT their Customers that they have received their very extensive Assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS for the Summer, bought by one of the Partners in London, &c. Their choice of Superfine Ell-wide PRINTED CALICOES and MUSLINS is considerably larger than they used to have, and the assortment in every article larger than at any former time.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

PRINTED CALICOES and MUSLINS, of all descriptions, INDIA and BRITISH MUSLINS, CAMBRIC MUSLINS, of a very curious fabric, for Ladies Dresses.

BLACK and THREAD LACES and EDGINGS, ENGLISH BLANKETS.

** MILLINERY WORK done in the Newest Fashion from London; Caps and Bonnets brought down on purpose.

JOHN TURNBULL,

WOOLLEN-DRAPER, HATTER, & HOSIER,

SIGN OF THE ANCHOR, SOUTH SIDE OF HIGH STREET,

RETURNS most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal share of their favours he has experienced since he began business, and takes the liberty of acquainting them, that he has got to hand, A very extensive Assortment of every thing FASHIONABLE for the Summer Trade, of such qualities and prices, as he trusts will ensure him a continuance of that share of the public favour he has hitherto experienced, and which it will always be his study to maintain.

N. B.—Country Dealers and Tailors supplied on the most liberal terms.

DALKEITH VOLUNTEERS.

Absconded on Tuesday the 14th May,

GEORGE BADLEY, a Fifer in the said corps. A Reward of ONE GUINEA is hereby offered to any person or persons who may be the means of his being apprehended and lodged in safe custody, and all proper expences paid by the paymaster of the corps at Dalkeith.

The said George Badley is about 17 years of age; 5 feet 4 inches high or thereby; thin visage and make; grey eyes, and light brown hair; was dressed in a blue long coat, with black collar, and yellow buttons, corduroy vest, with a white regimental waistcoat under it; new green corduroy breeches, wore small ribbed light worsted stockings; had on a round hat, black leather stock, and check shirt. He has been regularly attested, and is besides under a bound engagement to the Major-Commandant of the corps.

N. B.—Country Dealers and Tailors supplied on the most liberal terms.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN of BALGONE, with the Offices, and two Pigeon-houses, together with a few acres of old grass around the house, situated seven miles from Haddington, two from North Berwick, and eight from Dunbar. Enquire, at Robert Sutie, writer St John's Street.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUND.

To be Let, and entered to immediately,

THAT HOUSE to the East of CANONMILLS, nearly adjoining to Clerk's Mill, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen. The house is well protected from the road with a wall and an excellent gate, and there is as much old rich pasture grass as will maintain a small cow during the summer.

Apply to la. Hay, W. S.

HOUSE AND OFFICES, &c. IN GEORGE STREET, TO BE SOLD.

And entered to at any time betwixt and Martinmas next, THE HOUSE, No. 55, George Street, in the division west of Castle Street, north side, with the back ground, two stables, two coach-houses, and other offices thereto belonging, all finished in a substantial manner, and superior taste.

Most of the FURNITURE, which is elegant, may be had with the House.

The premises will be shewn at any time by the servant at the House, and for particulars apply to Alexander Grant, Esq. W. S. Argyle Square, or to Messrs. Young, Trotter, and Co. Prince's Street.

A CAPITAL TAVERN TO BE SOLD.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 26th day of June next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

HAT TAVERN in WRITER'S COURT, possessed by Mr. James Hunter. The superior advantages this Tavern has over any other in Edinburgh in point of situation, access, &c. is long and well known to the Public, of whose favour it has always had a large share. It is extensive in point of rooms, with a number of excellent cellars, water-pipe, water-closet, &c. every other convenience, with a back area 60 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth, inclosed with a stone wall. A small Tavern and cellar, below part of the above Tavern, and entering from Warriston's Close. The present rent of the above subjects is £500 Sterling. The purchaser's entry to be Whitunday next, when the purchase money is to be paid.

The title-deeds and minutes of sale are in the hands of Mr. William Blair, writer to the signet, to whom persons intending to purchase may apply; or to Mr. Charles Walker, Notary-Scriven, who will enter the premises.

SALE OF THE ESTATE of WESTTHORN

POSTPONED.

THE SALE of this ESTATE, formerly advertised to take place on Wednesday the 22d of May cur. is POSTPONED till a future early day, of which notice will be given

TO-MORROW WILL BE PUBLISHED,
And to be had of all the booksellers, price 4s. 6d. sewed,
Per Mail Coach,
No. II. FIFTH.

REMARKS ON MR. BELL'S SURGERY.

By JONATHAN DAWPLUCKER, Esq.

N. B.—The First Number, containing Observations on Mr. Bell's second volume of Anatomy, is still to be had in all the shops in town.

This is published,

And sold by William Creech, James Dickson, P. Hill, Thomas Brown, Arch. Constable, and Manners and Miller, Edinburgh; and Brash & Reid, and J. Murdoch, Glasgow.

Price 6s. in boards.

S T U D I E S OF NATURE.

Translated from the French of J. H. B. DE ST PIERRE;

Carefully abridged, with a Copious Index,

By I. T. REDE.

London—Printed for W. WEST, Paternoster Row; and sold in Edinburgh by MURDOCH & SON, Parliament Street.

As above may be had,

1. The Balles, or an Impartial Description of all the Popular Watering Places in England; interspersed with Original Sketches and Incidental Anecdotes, by Geo. Saville Carey, £1.00—price 3s. sewed.

2. Les Aventures de Télemaque, par M. de la Mothe Fenelon, Archéologue de Cambrai, avec un Petit Dictionnaire Mythologique—a new edition carefully revised and corrected, by Nicolas Salmon, in two neat pocket vols.—price 7s. in boards.

3. The same Work, in one volume, for the use of Schools—price 3s. 6d. boards.

4. Sentimental and Humorous Essays, conducive to Economy and Happiness, drawn from Common Sayings, and subjects which are full of Common Sense, the best sense in the world; written in the manner of Dr Franklin, by Noah Webster—price 1s.

5. The Natural and Political History of Vermont, in America, (with a coloured Map of the State,) by Ira Allen, Esq.—price 6s. boards.

6. Observations on the Different Methods made use of for the Radical Cure of the Hydrocele, by William Dease, 8vo.—price 2s. 6d. sewed.

7. Observations on the Different Methods of assisting Women in tedious and difficult Labours, by the same Author, 8vo.—price 3s. sewed.

8. L'Aini der Enfants, per Berquin, 3 tom. half-bound—16s.

N. B.—Beauties of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, a vol. 8vo.—price 1s. boards.

ANGUS MILITIA.

THE PERSONS after mentioned, Part of the MILITIA of the County of ANGUS,

PARTNERS.

Forfar—Robert Wallace, watchmaker, Forfar.

Glenisla—Donald Frazer, servant to John Lamond, Crandart.

John M'Hardie, servant to Duncan Stewart, Dunure.

Kettis—Alexander Thomson, servant, Baldowrie.

David Geekie, drover Campsie.

Ruthven—William Glavat, Brighton.

Kirryneur—Alexander Hutton, resident, Ballinshoe.

Montrose—John Stott, weaver, Montrose.

Aberroth—James Millar, tailor in Aberroth.

Dun—David Wilson, servant, Mains of Dun.

Fearn—William Whyte, servant to Alex. Webster, Balquhan.

Lugie Pert—William Greg, shoemaker, Logie Pert.

Strathcra'—Robert Guthrie, servant, Strathcra'.

WAR-OFFICE—May 10.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to be General in the army.

WHITEHALL—May 17.

The King has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness General Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, in the room of General Robert Prefect.

VIENNA—April 16.

His Royal Highness the Archduke writes from Stockach the 20th instant, that as the enemy, after having been driven from Schaffhausen and Peterhausen, still occupied an advantageous position in the small town of Egliau, on the right bank of the Rhine, he had directed Prince Schwarzenberg to dislodge them from that post; that, in pursuance of these directions he approached the place, and summoned the enemy to surrender; that, upon an answer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with such impetuosity, that they were soon compelled to abandon their station, and retreat. Our loss in this affair consists of only 14 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness also states, that from the report of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kofpeth, it appears, that a detachment had been sent from Fribourg to Vieux-Briac, in order to demolish the entrenchments that the enemy had raised there, but immediately had abandoned. The following day a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 300 cavalry and 700 infantry, made their appearance on the right bank of the Rhine. In the mean time in another quarter we fell in with an enemy's piquet of 10 horsemen, who were made prisoners.

General Melas sends the following account of the proceedings of the army in Italy, dated the 15th inst.

On the 14th the whole army passed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monte Olivetano, pushing the advanced posts as far as Marcaria on the Oglio, and Monte Chiaria on the Chiese.

The enemy retreated on the right beyond the Oglio, and on the left beyond the Chiese.

General Vukaffovich instantly occupied Salo, by which he established his communication with the army.

On the 18th the army encamped between Capriano and Caffeo. Mantua is left to its own means of defense; it is blockaded at a certain distance; and our patrols advance to its very gates.

We took from the enemy at Cafel Maggiore a convoy of 36 pontoons, dispersed the escort, and made five officers and 180 men prisoners.

One of our detachments even entered Cremona, where they learnt that there were only 400 Frenchmen at Pizzighettone, that the enemy's army had retreated beyond the Adda, and their head-quarters were at Lodi.

A detachment from our Venetian flotilla had cast anchor at the mouth of the Premana, where it had made several prizes, and released several of our boats.

In the Lago Sacro we took 128 prisoners, (of whom six were officers,) with 15 brass cannon in a vessel, and 200 pieces of iron ordnance, without carriages, on the shore.

The armed peasants, supported by one single detachment of General Klenau, attacked a detachment of Cifalpines near Mirandola, who had two pieces of cannon, and made 234 prisoners.

General Suvarow has already taken the command of the combined Italian army. When these accounts came away, the first column of Russian troops were at Villa Franca; the remainder were following by forced marches.

In addition to the above, Major-General Hohezelern mentions the capture of two large merchantmen, several chests filled with uniforms, great quantities of ammunition, one cannon, and several gun carriages, with some prisoners at Cremona.

At Cafel Nuovo a park of 14 pieces of artillery, 4 mortars, a prodigious quantity of ammunition, twenty horses, and several prisoners fell into our hands.

Major General Vukaffovich, on taking possession of Salo, seized a large vessel fully equipped, having on board three chests full of muskets and other military stores.

Two lieutenants with fifty men attacked a post near Brescia at two o'clock in the morning, consisting of three officers and 100 men, of whom 25 were killed, 20 made prisoners, and the remainder, many of them wounded, fled.

[This Gazette likewise contains the official bulletin relative to the taking of Brescia, and other military operations in Italy, dated Vienna, April 29, and May 4, the same as appeared in our last.]

[The Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the French privateer Ribotter, of six guns and 26 men, by the Courier hired cutter, Lieut. Searle.]

have stopped short, opened to them their ranks, and protected their passage: every where they have been considered as angels of peace; and philosophy herself has respected those religious illusions which sanction with the authority of Heaven those things of which the world stands in need. Austria has given us already more than one proof of her perfidy, but this surpasses them all. It is in leaving Rastadt our Plenipotentiaries are assassinated! Those who assured them they had no danger to run way-laid them, for the purpose of cutting their throats. It was not to possess themselves of papers, now become useless since war is lighted up anew, that this crime has been committed; for to get the papers, it was not necessary to slaughter three Ministers. It would have been sufficient, for that purpose, to stop and plunder the carriages. This crime has been meditated and planned for an end more horrible even than the crime itself. The House of Austria makes war only to extinguish the Republic in the blood of Republicans. In slaughtering the Ministers of peace, she was desirous of rendering all negotiations impossible. In calling upon the Turks and Russians, she has sought only to ravage and destroy. The nations of Asia Minor, and of Greece, whom all the despotism of the Roman Emperors was unable to strip of their learning, their arts, or their riches, have been destroyed by the Turks. Wherever they have passed as victors, they have left, of the most superb cities, nothing but ashes and ruins; of nations the most populous and free, nothing but slaves; and in the place of the most superb monuments of the arts, the darkness of ignorance, swamps, and pestilence.

Among States, whatever may be their Government and their laws, all those who are not the accomplices of Austria will unite with the French Republic to oppose a barrier to the plague which menaces the human race. The Prince who, seated on the throne of the great Frederick, has so well appreciated the age in which he lives, and the interests of the people, which are also his own, will not confine himself to a neutrality. He will oppose a barrier to the enterprises of that House, which has so shamefully violated the territory of the Empire, of which Prussia is the protectress. From the 15th to the 17th century, hordes of barbarians from the north, such as those at this day called against us, precipitated themselves into our country, which they overspread like a deluge. Cities, palaces, the lands beneath them, as if overthrown by an earthquake. The lands taken from their proprietors were given to serfs, who left them neglected to be overgrown with briars—their codes of legislation were no more than lists of injuries made by tyrants for themselves and their vassals. Every thing was thrown into such confusion, that the end of the world, which was constantly announced, became its sole hope. Behold here what the Turks and Russians have done separate! What will they not effect united, if we do not hasten to dig an abyss which shall swallow them all? The Cabinet of Madrid will remember that Austria has not renounced the folly of giving Kings to Spain, and that France alone is able to oppose a project so dangerous to the Spanish Government. The Swiss, that people so magnanimous in their simplicity, will think they hear beneath their feet the groans of their buried ancestors, who died the victims of Austrian oppression. Italy, comprising so many men, who will never give up but with their lives the liberty which we have conferred upon them; Italy will feel, that, in the event of Austrian success, she will have a King from that House, which has given to Europe the most * * * * * All States will feel, that when the Turks and Russians have penetrated into a country distinguished for its civilization, the wisdom of its laws, and a love of the arts, it will cease to be any longer a contest about a portion of territory, but about every thing which can exalt and dignify man in his own eyes. Without an union of these forces, our phalanxes shall drive back these hordes of barbarians. It will be a contest between ferociousness and heroism, between the genius of war and the blind rage of destruction. Victory will not long remain doubtful; our enemies have converted soldiers into assassins, and assassins are not made for victory, but for punishment. I do not accuse you for having yourself conceived and planned this crime, you whom courtiers honour with the name of Prince, you who received the most flattering homages, when the hero of France spoke of you, and whom our best Generals regarded as a hero born worthy of contending with; but since an assassination has been conceived and perpetrated, in the army under your command; since you have not learned to inculcate among your soldiers an horror of every thing cowardly and base, you may have courage to meet dangers, but in your soul, and in your genies, there will never be any thing sublime.

It is not for you long to arrest the triumph of liberty. No, liberty has not lost her genius! You shall quickly acknowledge her in the career of her victories. A signal vengeance must be taken of this crime. I move that an account of this black transaction shall be read, on the same day, and the same hour, in all the Municipalities of the Republic—that at the moment of the departure of our conscript troops from the places where they are assembled, such account should be read to them, for the purpose of making them acquainted with the crime, and to enflame their courage. That a representation of the three bleeding Ministers should be fixed up in all those places where the Citizens assemble round the public functionaries—and that an inscription should remind them of the time, the place, and nature of the crime. It is for the Directory to take these measures, if they are judged expedient; but I would desire that here, by an organ worthy of your sentiments and your thoughts, you will render solemn homage to these victims of their functions, and that you will have their virtues, their magnanimity, contrasted with the crimes of their assassins.—If it be true that we had faults, let us remember them only to repair them. (All the Members rise, crying—"Live the Republic," and waving their hats.) In ancient Rome, where all the Citizens were divided by such a variety of interests, in public dangers they became united—then ceased all dispute—let us imitate them. Let us efface from our speeches, and if possible from our language, those odious epithets of party which we have imprudently consecrated by our laws and our oaths; epithets which create parties where they do not exist, and which preclude them where they do.

The Council ordered the message and this speech to be printed, to the number of 12 copies.

Chessey, Regnier, and Rousseau rose in their turn, and declared they could add nothing to what had been said by Garat. On the motion of Thebaud, the Council charged Garat with the task of pronouncing a funeral oration on the two Ministers massacred at Rastadt.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

16 Floreal—May 5.

Message from the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY to the Councils of ELDERS and FIVE HUNDRED respecting the assassination of the Ambassadors, BONNIER and ROBERJOT.

Citizens Representatives,

The Executive Directory transmit to you the recital of a new crime by the Court of Vienna. For a long time they refused to give credit to it, but it is too true that the Ministers of the French Republic, at the Congress of Rastadt, have been assassinated: two perished, one only escaped by a kind of miracle. The details of this execrable catastrophe are contained in a letter from Jean Debray, which the Directory annex to this Message. Were they to recapitulate them, they would be full of fearing the affliction impression, and the deep horrors which the perusal of that letter will make upon your minds. Already, it is true, by the arrest of several of our civil or diplomatic agents, by their long and cruel captivity, had the Court of Vienna openly infringed the sacred rules of the rights of nations. They had recently transgressed them in a more singular manner by causing it to be announced that the presence of a Congress at Rastadt would be no protection to that city against the events of war—but by those outrages to which that has succeeded them, the space was still immense: it seemed that that Court might be resolved to be guilty of all sorts of perfidy and treachery towards their allies as well as their enemies, without however determining to disgrace their own soldiers by transforming them into public assassins, and by directing their blows against the sacred agents of treaties, the organs of the peace of nations, and the members of an assembly of European negotiators. The French Plenipotentiaries, far from entertaining any such apprehensions, repelled all that were attempted to be infused into them respecting their personal safety; penetrated with the maxims of loyalty and public faith which their nation professes, they were persuaded that those maxims could not fail of serving as a safeguard to them, after having so constantly served as their rule in the course of a laborious mission. Citizens Representatives, when we are seeking for the motives, and above all, for the hopes which might have led the Austrian Government to this last excess of fury, it is impossible not to feel how they reckoned upon the two efficacious manœuvres by which they labour to perpetuate, in the bosom of the French Republic, agitation, penury, and discord. Would they thus hold themselves up to the execration of all people and of all ages, if they did not flatten themselves with soon seeing the horror of their crimes covered and concealed by their successes? And upon what could Austria found this hope, but upon the progressive diminution of our pecuniary means; and since it must be said, upon the errors of the French whom she misleads, upon the criminal concurrence of those who wish to strew her, upon the unfor-

nate dissensions of those who desire to combat her? Certainly whatever may have been, within a few days, the military advantages which she has just crowned by so cowardly an outrage, experience has too well learned her that such reverses would be for us but the presages of triumphs, if the restoration of our finances were fully to second the valour and attachment of our Republican phalanxes. It is because the Austrian knows, or rather because he exaggerates the momentary distress of our finances, that he thinks himself strong enough to shew himself ferocious, and that he celebrates his ephemeral victories by solemn assassinations. After so far a recital, one feels, Citizens Representatives, the necessity of directing our thoughts to acts of loyalty and virtue. You will see by the letter from Jean Debray, that Minister owed his safety to the generous care of the Members of the Diplomatic Body; that they transmitted to the Austrian Colonel a formal act, signed by all of them, to declare him in the name of their Constituents, responsible for the crime and all its consequences; and that the inhabitants of Rastadt, after having loaded it with all the execration it merits, have almost unanimously announced the first opinion of Europe and posterity, by accusing the Austrian Government of having conceived, directed, and accomplished it. Citizens Representatives, the names of the Members of the Diplomatic Corps. I name none of them, because it would be a sweet consolation, we are indebted to them for our return the Austrian Colonel, a formal act, signed by all of them, was conveyed to the Minister of the Margrave, who gave us an escort of his troops the Hussars of Szekler, who appeared to see that I had escaped with regret. The Prussian Legation, prevented by them from accompanying us, charged their Secretary, M. de Jordan, to quit us till we had embarked. My God! why was it so much care could not prevent the fatal catastrophe of my ill-fated colleagues?

I should add, that almost the whole of the inhabitants of Rastadt, shedding tears at the outrage, loaded it with all the execration it merits, and did not dissemble the opinion which attributed to Austria, whose Minister, L'Herbier, now Commandant, difficulty, at his departure from Rastadt all the passports to signify to us by the Count de Metternich, that the Imperial Commissioner could no longer remain at Rastadt, in consequence of the want of safety for his correspondence to Austria, in short, who, according to every probability, gave order for massacring three Ministers, carrying off their papers, and promised the plunder as the reward.

There are many other approximations that might be made, but they will be felt. Pardon the disorder of my ideas, the horrible images which I have incessantly before my eyes, leave me free reflection, and oppress me more than the pain of my soul.

My wounds are in a good state, and hitherto nothing nothing dangerous.

Health and respect.

Jean Debray.

The President of the Council stated, that fifteen members had inscribed their names to speak. The priority was given to Shérard, who, after a short hearing, concluded by moving,

1st. That couriers extraordinary should be sent to all powers to inform them of the horrible outrage that has just been committed. (Murmurs.)

2d. That in a place pointed out, there should be established a high tribunal, composed of judges sent thither from all powers. (Murmurs.)

3d. That the officers of the army should wear crepe on their arms; that the black standard should be displayed in all communes; and that these marks of general mourning, should be cease till a signal vengeance shall have been inflicted upon Austria.

4th. That the Council should declare, in the name of the Republic, that the country charges itself with the widows and children of our Ministers assassinated.

5th. That a war-tax should be established to defray the extraordinary expences rendered necessary by circumstances.

Sherlock desired that his sentiments might be referred to in commission.

The Council ordered the printing of his speech.

Several other members spoke, after which Baillieu moved,

1st. That the message and letter from Jean Debray be printed and distributed to the number of twelve copies, and sent to all the cantons of the Republic.

2d. That the manifesto be drawn up, in which the crime that has just been committed shall be denounced to France, Europe, and posterity.

3d. That in all the communes a funeral fete be celebrated, in which all the citizens shall pronounce the oath of fidelity to royalty; and the Government, authors of this massacre, shall be devoted to public execration.

4th. That a standard, analogous to the occasion, be sent to the armies.

5th. That in each chief place of the Department, a monument be erected, to perpetuate the remembrance of this outrage.

6th. That the Legislative Body adopt the widows and children of our unfortunate Ministers.

The Council ordered the printing, to the number of twelve copies.

Poulin Grandpre.—"I propose an additional article to Baillieu's plan. I move, that, upon the day which shall be consecrated to this funeral fete, the Presidents of the two Councils pronounce an analogous discourse. I move that the patriots in this assembly forget all dissensions, suspend all hatred and discord (a great many voices, bravo), and that we furnish the Government with the means of developing the national energy. I move that Baillieu's and my proposition be referred to a Committee of seven members."—Agreed to.

The sitting was put an end to amidst loud and reiterated cries of Vengeance! Vengeance! *Vive la République!*

PARIS—19th Floreal, May 8.

LETTER FROM THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY, DATED APRIL 25.

The enemy harasses us without intermission. We have quitted the position of the Oglio, and broken down all the bridges, we are now on the Adda; this line is not so extensive and consequently we are enabled to defend it with more facility. Our losses on the 26th of March, and 5th of April, and the garrisons which we left at Mantua, Ferrara, Peschiera, Brescia, Arco, and Pizzighettone, have diminished our army, which waits for reinforcements. The army of May is 50,000 strong, and daily increasing; the grand headquarters were yesterday at Cassano; those at Lodi, we expect the enemy are going to attack our line on the Adda; the *têtes de ponts* of Lodi and Cassano, by which they must pass, are in a state of defence. It is feared the enemy, judging this attempt difficult, will not endeavour to turn our right by passing the Po, on the side of Plaisance. It has rained the month without ceasing, and the roads are so bad, that, on our return from the banks of the Oglio, we were obliged to leave from ten to twelve pieces of canon in the deep ground.

FROM THE COURIER DE PARIS.

The last letters from the army of Italy announce, on the 26th of April, a resolution of occupying positions of attack, supported as to enable him to receive freely the reinforcements intended for him.

The position taken by General Moreau puts it in his power to assist the several bodies of troops, which will be more necessary for the protection of Naples, Rome, and Florence, until the resumption of the grand offensive plan of operations puts him in a situation to march to the deliverance of these places. The disposition of the left, in Helvetia, which extends beyond the right flank of the enemy, and commands in the plains of the Milanese, secures us the advantages of this new position. Measures have been prepared, besides, that succeed with an advantage that assures us the means of recovering the offensive and victory.—*Official Article.*

STRASBURG—10 Floreal, April 29.

All is tranquil before Kehl. General Massena is preparing to cross the Rhine; and then the enemy will be obliged to evacuate the country which they occupy on the right bank of the river.

No news of the Brest fleet. It is a singular circumstance that a vessel which failed from Lison on the 18th ult. and only reached Plymouth two days ago, having been almost a month becalmed about in the Bay of Biscay, should not in all that time have fallen in with the French.

The position taken by General Moreau puts it in his power to assist the several bodies of troops, which will be more necessary for the protection of Naples, Rome, and Florence, until the resumption of the grand offensive plan of operations puts him in a situation to march to the deliverance of these places. The disposition of the left, in Helvetia, which extends beyond the right flank of the enemy, and commands in the plains of the Milanese, secures us the advantages of this new position. Measures have been prepared, besides, that succeed with an advantage that assures us the means of recovering the offensive and victory.—*Official Article.*

Advices received yesterday from Earl St Vincent state, that he feels himself fully prepared to meet the Brest fleet, should its destination permit him. He has 18 sail of the line, and in hourly expectation of being joined by three more, exclusive of the squadron under the command of Admiral Whitshed, which failed from England on the 18th ult. as a reinforcement.

Head-quarters.

The report which he has received from the French General, that he would be ready to meet the Brest fleet, and the command of it, is a matter of great importance. The French General, who has been informed of the movements of the Brest fleet, has given orders to his fleet to be ready to meet it at sea, and to be prepared to give battle if necessary.

The report which he has received from the French General, that he would be ready to meet the Brest fleet, and the command of it, is a matter of great importance. The French General, who has been informed of the movements of the Brest fleet, has given orders to his fleet to be ready to meet it at sea, and to be prepared to give battle if necessary.

The report which he has received from the French General, that he would be ready to meet the Brest fleet, and the command of it, is a matter of great importance. The French General, who has been informed of the movements of the Brest fleet, has given orders to his fleet to be ready to meet it at sea, and to be prepared to give battle if necessary.

A letter from on board the *Theseus*, of 74 guns, dated off Acri, March 18, states, that Buonaparte on the 9th, half way between that place and Jaffa, had written to Gezzar Pacha, expressing his anxious desire to contribute to his happiness and that of his country, which he fought to relieve from the tyranny of the English and their adherents, and inviting him to a treaty; for which purpose he enclosed passports for such persons as the Pacha might think fit to send to him. Gezzar had not written, but had sent a verbal message, whose object was to obtain time.

The fate of Acri by no means promised effective assistance; in consequence of which the Pacha declared his determination to march out and head 15,000 troops at some distance, and meet the French. Buonaparte, however, would not only have prevented his doing so, but had surprised him in Acri, had not Sir Sidney Smith deserted the advanced guard of the French, who, being in the Turkish dress, he at first mistook for a relief to the Pacha; but whom, on discovering, he dispersed by a well-directed fire of grape, from the launch and barge of *Le Tigre*, which shortly after joined the *Theseus* at Acri, and continued with augmented exertions, the judicious measures adopted by Captain Miller. The Pacha had agreed to give to the care of the English a small fort which commanded the approach to Acri. The prophet Buonaparte had made numerous converts, while tribes waiting his approach to join him, particularly the Drus, who had 15,000 men ready, and only waiting the issue of his attack on Acri.

On Friday we received letters and papers from Bombay of the 2d of December, and from Calcutta and Madras of the 10th and 17th November. The Bombay courier of the 1st of December has the following paragraph:—

Zemau Shah's intention to enter Hindostan seems now less doubtful than hitherto, although of his ability to effect this there is certainly some ground for hesitation. Golum Mahomed, the deposed Rohilla Chief, who is intimately connected with the Shah, has found his way back. He has already assembled a considerable force of adventurers, and disaffected Rohillas, on the frontier of Rampore; and affairs in that quarter appear so alarming that General Stuart, with 6000 Sepoys, two regiments of cavalry, and a proportion of artillery, has marched into Rohilkund."

Accounts from Ceylon state, that the troops in that island are healthy, and every thing tranquil.

Apprehensions are entertained of a scarcity of grain in the Carnatic. So late as the end of October there was no appearance of the Monsoon setting in, no rain had then fallen, the wells were almost dry, and the first crop of grain had been entirely lost.

The Woodstock and the Delaware from China, arrived at Philadelphia, we yesterday received letters from Canton, of the 22d November, which contain the agreeable intelligence, that the *Intrepid* of 64 guns, which sailed from Portsmouth 29th April 1798, had arrived there with the Fort William, Dublin, Caledonia, and Ayr Castle, Indianmen.

The Bombay Castle, Exeter, and Brunswick, Indianmen, which sailed from Portsmouth the 17th of Feb. 1798, had likewise arrived at China from Bombay.

A squadron of 10 British ships of war, supposed to be that of Commodore Blankett, was spoke off Aleppo to the 15th Nov.

Such is the scarcity in Switzerland, that bread sells at from 9 to 12 sols.

The Pope is not dead, he has had the good fortune to be delivered by the Austrians.

LONDON—MAY 20.

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH PAPERS,
RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,
21 Floréal—May 10.

BALLFUL, in the name of the Commission charged with examining the Message of the Directory on the assassination of our Plenipotentiaries, presented the following project, which was adopted by the Council:

Article 1. In the name of the French Nation, the Legislative Body denounces to all Governments, and to all just men of every country, the massacre of the French Plenipotentiaries for the negotiation of peace at Rastadt, which was ordered by the Cabinet of Vienna, and executed by its troops. It consigns to the grave the memory of the French Plenipotentiaries, General Bonnier and Roberjot.

Article 2. On the 8th of June next, a funeral ceremony shall be observed in both Councils, in all the cantons of the Republic, and in the arms, in memory of Citizens Bonnier and Roberjot. In the celebration of it, the Government's guilty of their assassination shall be devoted to the vengeance of every people, and to the execution of posterty.

The names of the conscripts who shall have joined the army, shall be shewn in the most distinguished place of each Canton, and solemnly proclaimed, and the names of those who shall not have joined them, shall be exposed in a shameful manner, and shall not be effaced until they have set out for that purpose.

Article 3. There shall be placed, in the most conspicuous part in all the administrations, tribunals, and public and private schools, the following inscription:—“On the 28th of April, in the year, at 9 o'clock at night, the Austrian Government caused the massacre of the French Plenipotentiaries, who were sent to Rastadt to negotiate peace, to be assassinated by its troops.”

Article 4. Each of the French armies and fleets is to have a standard with the following inscription:—“Vengeance to the names of Citizens Bonnier and Roberjot, Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt.”

The three subsequent articles contain provisions for the families of Bonnier and Roberjot, and direct that a medal shall be struck to perpetuate the crime. The project was adopted, amid reiterated shouts of Vengeance! Vengeance!

Letter from Prince CHARLES to General MASSENA, dated May 2.

GENERAL,

The reports which reach me this day, inform me of an event, which has happened in the line of my advanced posts. The officer in command acquaints me that the French Ministers Bonnier and Roberjot having crossed, during the night, the chain of posts, were attacked by hussars, and unfortunately perished. The circumstances of this event are still unknown to me. I have, in the mean time, caused the commander of the advanced posts to be arrested, and have also appointed a commission to make the most exact and rigorous inquiries respecting the causes of that accident. I hasten to assure you, before-hand, that should my advanced posts be found in the slightest degree culpable in that affair, I shall exact signal satisfaction from them, as my orders relative to the personal safety of the French Ministers were precise and reiterated. I cannot sufficiently express my regret that such a disaster should have happened in the line of my advanced posts. I reserve to myself, General, the opportunity of communicating to you, without delay, the result of the enquiries which I ordered to be made at the moment the intelligence reached me. Receive, General, an assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Head-quarters, Stockach, May 2. CHARLES.

The Redacteur has the following commentary upon this letter among its official articles:—

Prince Charles seems to disavow the crime which has been committed, and it was certainly to be expected that he would not have the horrible courage to accuse himself of it in express terms; but the style of his letter, and the coldness of his expressions in which he treats the most ferocious of crimes, excite indignation.

Three men are massacred in the presence of their wives and children; these men are the Ministers of Peace, and are reviled with a character respected by the most savage nations, and yet it is only called an accident. This

accident appears even natural to the author of the letter, because the French Ministers had crossed his advanced posts in the night time; but they had been forced to set out without an escort, and they had been assured that orders had been given, and that the journey was as safe for them as if they had remained in their chambers.

Prince Charles next promises satisfaction, if the advanced posts are culpable. Could any one use such language but the author of the crime? Who but the person to whom the effects and papers of the victims were carried by the assassins, can, on that point, enter- tain the smallest doubt?

If Prince Charles entertained the same sentiments of profound horror with which the other Ministers left at Rastadt, were impressed, he would have ordered those guilty of the assassination to be apprehended the next day. Military justice could not have been too prompt and too severe, and the assassins should not have existed at the moment when Prince Charles wrote to General Massena.

Perhaps, however, to shake off the opprobrium which attaches to the House of Austria, it will order some unhappy soldiers to be shot, and may even sacrifice some subaltern agents, if it were merely to bury the proofs of the crime by destroying the cowards who committed it in obedience to the orders which they received.

But this cruel comedy will not deceive our age nor posterity. The world will see, in the tardy disavowal of Prince Charles, that that kind of denial which the most shameless of criminals muster on the point of condemnation, which is to devote their memory to execration. It will not be less able to see that the French Ministers were conducted into an abominable snare by the combined orders for departure and delay, that they were butchered by a corps of regular troops, commanded by its officers, and with circumstances and measures of such a nature, that at each step, the punctual execution of a military order may be traced in all the details. It will not be less incapable of seeing that Prince Charles performed in this terrible affair, the part of an executioner, submitting in a cowardly manner the orders of his Court and of his family.—Official article—Redacteur.

The proclamation of the Directory, relative to the assassination of our Plenipotentiaries, was yesterday published at Paris in a very solemn manner. The Municipal seals and those of the colours were covered with black crape, and the officers wore black crape on their arms. On the night before, the funeral pomp was celebrated in all the decalary temples. Black colours were suspended from the porticos, solemn music was played, and the reading of Jean Debry's letter was frequently interrupted by thouts of imprecation and vengeance.

A letter from Strasburgh, dated 6th May, says, yesterday and the day before, there were some skirmishes between our troops and the Austrians. No prisoners were taken; all the enemy they could come up with, were cut to pieces.

There is a very considerable number of forged notes of the Bank of England in Circulation here, which have been sent by Pitt and his friends to this country. They are very bad counterfeits, but as there are very few real ones here, the forgery is not easily detected.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from the head-quarters of the Army of Italy, dated May 1.

Our army had quitted the Oglia, to advance to the Adda. Gen. Scherer made this movement, and established the line of defence. The 24th ult. Moreau received the news of his promotion to the command in chief. On the following day the enemy had already passed the Adda at two points. It was then necessary he should defend himself according to the order of battle that had been established. The obstinacy of the engagement was equal on both sides. At noon there were hopes of forcing the enemy to repass the river. If the division of Victor could have come up two hours sooner, the enemy would have repassed the Adda, and 12,000 been made prisoners. This division, however, arrived time enough to take 3000 Hungarian grenadiers. Night put an end to the combat; and we withdrew in the best order possible to Pavia. This retreat has deprived us of Milan, which was evacuated during the day and night of the 25th. On the 26th at noon it was entered by the enemy. Our army has again this day to contend with 70,000 men, whose progress, thanks to the experience and talents of our General, is checked.

The head-quarters are this day at Novara. It appears that our army is about to move towards Genoa.

ARMY OF THE DANUBUS.

Citizens Directors, Head-quarters, St Gall, May 5.

General Lecourbe, after several obstinate engagements, in which the enemy suffered excessive losses, at least treble to ours, found it expedient to march up the Inn, and to proceed to Bellinzona.

In those actions the enemy lost 6,000 men. General Lecourbe has had about 700 men killed, wounded, or prisoners. The actions were fought with uncommon fury.

Health and respect, MASSENA.

MASSENA to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors, Head-quarters at Zurich, May 3.

The General of Division Menard, Commander in Chief in the Grisons, informs me, that on the 1st inst. at break of day, the enemy attacked him with superior force in the defiles of Lanquart, and on the points of Lucifteig and Flach. A column of 2000 men, which was to have turned Lucifteig, opened a passage by Flach, and marched down the mountain. The enemy expected to form a junction with the troops who were to have forced the passage of Lanquart. Our posts fell back before that column, and we suffered it to advance as far as the heights of Mayenfeld. General Chabran, at the head of a battalion of 100th demi-brigade, attacked it with impetuosity, forced it to lay down its arms, and made all the troops it consisted of prisoners of war.

Some of our posts on Lanquart were at first obliged to give way to numbers, but they soon drove the enemy back, and we have resumed our positions. Gen. Lecourbe was also attacked on the 30th of April, in all points of his line, at three o'clock in the morning; the attack lasted till night. The attack directed against Zernitz by the valley of Sante Marie, was sustained with intrepidity by our troops. The enemy was repulsed, and 500 prisoners taken, among whom are 10 officers.

That General Kleinau has beaten the French; with great slaughter, at Parma: That General Suvarrow (the Russian Chief) has detached General Kray; with a large body of cavalry, to surprise Genoa, then blockaded by the combined fleet, or a demechment from it: And that the insurrection in Piedmont was much more alarming to the French than they themselves would acknowledge.

Letter from Nuremberg, dated May 2d, to a Gentleman in Glasgow.

“The Director-General of the posts has just informed me, that he has received a Bulletin, announcing the following intelligence: That the Austrian advanced posts have entered the suburbs of Milan, the people in the city insurged, stormed and took the citadel, with three thousand three hundred and sixteen men, three

Brigade-Generals and thirty-nine officers: That Pizziglioni was blockaded; Cremona and Bergamo taken: That the Pope was liberated at Parma by a body of cavalry under the command of General Hohenzollern: That General Kleinau has beaten the French; with great slaughter, at Parma: That General Suvarrow (the Russian Chief) has detached General Kray; with a large body of cavalry, to surprise Genoa, then blockaded by the combined fleet, or a demechment from it: And that the insurrection in Piedmont was much more alarming to the French than they themselves would acknowledge.

“We have had previous accounts, that a body of

twelve hundred infantry and nine hundred cavalry of

MASSENA.

The Prince Adolphus packet is arrived at Falmouth with a mail from Lisbon, in ten days, but has brought no intelligence of the Brest fleet.

The Chesterfield packet, with the mail from New York, has been captured by a French privateer, and sent into Corunna.

Orders were issued on Saturday to the Clerks of the Post-Office, to take no Bank Notes in payment, without being indorsed by the persons who present them.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, May 20.

ALTHOUGH the supply of Wheat this day was but small, yet it met a heavy fall; and last week's prices were not supported.

Some few fresh arrivals of Earley caused a very heavy trade, the latter part of last week, at declining prices; but, as there was but little fresh in this day, the demand was brisker, and prices were nearly maintained.

A pretty many Oats fell in to-day: the trade was heavy, and they must be noted from 1s. to 1s. per quarter lower.

A good many Beans at market; the fall was dull at 1s. per quarter declension.

Although the Clover Seed season is nearly over, yet the demand for Fine Red Clover and Trescol continues very brisk, at advancing prices.

s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	56	62	0	Malt,	40	45
Barley,	64	66	0	Fine,	32	35
Suffolk,	34	35	0	Oats,	34	38
Fine Flour	48	50	0	Meal,	34	38

STOCKS.—

This day, (May 20) at twelve o'clock—3 per cent. red.—3 per cent. con. 54² 55².

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MAY 23.

French papers to the 15th instant have been received. They contain a variety of interesting intelligence.

From a Message of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, it would appear that the Spanish squadron, which sailed from Ferrol, has arrived in the road of the Island of Aix, with 3000 troops on board.

A resolution of the Council has authorized the Directory to disembark the Spaniards, and it is hinted in the message, that in consequence of subsequent combinations it may be necessary to march them through a part of the territory of the Republic. The French papers afford no conjecture as to the object of this expedition.

The only mention made of the Brest fleet, deserving of notice, is in the *Clef du Cabinet* of the 13th instant, which says—“It appears that the Directory has received information that the Spanish fleet had scarcely gone out of Cadiz, when it joined the French squadron.” This article we must confide at the moment doubtful.

The French journals contain some addresses and proclamations by the Directory on the assassination of Bonnier and Roberjot, which are distinguished by an extraordinary degree of violence against the Austrian Government; but the most singular of the manifestos which have issued from the Paris press on this subject is, one in the *Redacteur*.

In that article the Archduke is falsely charged with being the author of this barbarous murder, notwithstanding that that Prince has, in a letter to General Massena, disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction, and expressed his deep regret that this unfortunate event should have occurred.

A letter from Strasburgh states, that in consequence of the murder of the French Ministers, the army of the Danube has resolved to give no quarter, and that this resolution has actually been carried into effect in some skirmishes which have lately occurred on the Lower Rhine, where the French soldiers put some prisoners to death.

All the Cisalpine Republic is in the possession of the Allied Armies. The evacuation of Milan is attributed by the French to the loss of a pitched battle between Lodi and Pavia, which was only finished by darkness. They retreated, it is stated, in good order to Pavia, and, on the 3d day of May, their head-quarters had fallen back to Novara, in the territory of Piedmont.

It is thought they will be removed to Genoa, to support their right with the division sent into Tuscany in order to meet the army of Naples.

Rebwell goes out of the Directory by lot; Sieyes and Delacroix are the principal candidates to succeed him.

General Massena has transmitted to the Directory an account of some advantages gained by the French troops in the Grifon territory, but which do not appear to have been of an important nature.

In Switzerland the southern provinces are in a state of insurrection; intercept all communication between the armies of Moreau and Massena, and maintain even a circuitous correspondence with Marshal Suvarrow.

We learn from Hamburg, that the French Consul, Citizen LAGAN, has withdrawn from that city to Bremen.

Four sail of the line and several frigates are stated to be cruising off the coast of Calabria, and have made a descent upon the Isle of Procida. This is, probably, the expedition which sailed from Minorca, under the orders of Gen. Stuart.

The intelligence from the Continent is pleasing and interesting.—The gloomy cloud of desolation and ruin which hung over Europe is now dispelled, and the clearing rays of returning order are breaking forth, inspiring consolation and confidence into the mind of that part of mankind who could not view, without the most painful anxiety, the gigantic strides of those Republics.

Four sail of the line and several frigates are stated to be cruising off the coast of Calabria, and have made a descent upon the Isle of Procida. This is, probably, the expedition which sailed from Minorca, under the orders of Gen. Stuart.

The intelligence from the Continent is pleasing and interesting.—The gloomy cloud of desolation and ruin which hung over Europe is now dispelled, and the clearing rays of returning order are breaking forth, inspiring consolation and confidence into the mind of that part of mankind who could not view, without the most painful anxiety, the gigantic strides of those Republics.

The intelligence from the Continent is pleasing and interesting.—The gloomy cloud of desolation and ruin which hung over Europe is now dispelled, and the clearing rays of returning order are breaking forth, inspiring consolation and confidence into the mind of that part of mankind

We hear that the University of Glasgow have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. ROBERT MOORE, master of the celebrated school at Saisbury, Middlesex.

Mr JAMES DONALDSON, from Dundee, succeeds the late Mr BARCLAY as minister of the Bureau Congregation at Edinburgh.

Yesterday WILLIAM BUTLER, soldier in the Pembrokeshire cavalry, was brought prisoner from Haddington, and lodged in Edinburgh jail. He is accused of murdering Sergeant JENKINS in a public house there some time ago, and his trial comes on before the High Court of Justiciary on Monday next.

Sunday afternoon during the time of divine service, the dwelling house of Mr MACKINTOSH, grocer, north end of the Potterrow, was broke into, his desk forced open, and a ten pound note taken away; a purse with a considerable sum of money was also in the desk, but luckily had not been perceived by the thieves.

Between Monday night and Tuesday morning, the shop of Mrs SPOTTISWOOD, ironmonger in the Grassmarket, was attempted to be broke into. The thieves succeeded in forcing off a window shutter, and having broke the glass, they took out all the goods they could lay their hands on, with which they got clear off.

—SONS OF THE CLERGY.—

The Anniversary Sermon for the SOCIETY for the benefit of the Sons of the CLERGY, is to be preached in the Tron Church, by the Reverend Dr GLOAG, one of the ministers of this city, on Friday the 24th of May instant; public worship to begin at 12 o'clock; the collection on that occasion to be applied to the funds of the society.

Immediately after sermon, the Annual General Meeting of the Society and Subscribers will be held in Merchant's Hall, Hanter's Square, when the Members of the Society, and Subscribers, entitled to be present, are requested to attend.

The number of young men at present receiving aid from the Society, in pursuance of the rules of the institution, amounts to 32.

A Y R.—May 17.

On Wednesday, two troops of the Sussex cavalry, that had been for some time quartered here, marched for Carlisle. And this day, Col. CAMERON of Lochiel's regiment of Lochaber Highlanders, arrived here, on their route for Ireland.

PORT GEORGE.—May 18.

The traitors under our charge occupy no less than twenty rooms of the barracks, the one half of them, viz. ten at a time, breakfast, dine, and sup, or drink tea together, and are allowed to walk out on the ramparts in the same number, in two divisions, from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. The whole are seen locked up into their different apartments by the Captain of the day, and Officer of the guard, at half past eight at night. They seem upon the whole to be satisfied with their treatment, and must be conscious that they are treated as well as their situations will admit of.

INCOME ACT.

Office of Commercial Commissioners for the City of Edinburgh and its Liberties.

The Commercial Commissioners appointed by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the city of Edinburgh and its liberties, in virtue of the act passed in the present Session of Parliament, imposing certain duties upon Income, having appointed WILLIAM INGLIS, Esq. as their Secretary, will be ready to receive statements of Income at their Office in the ROYAL EXCHANGE, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of twelve and four, and every lawful day thereafter till further notice, from such persons as are engaged in Trade and Manufacture (within the said City and Liberties, or within the County of Edinburgh, as the Act directs), or from any Trading Body Politic or Corporate, Company, Fraternity, or Society of Persons, whether Corporate or not Corporate, within the limits foreaid, who may be desirous, in terms of the statute, to be assessed by the said Commercial Commissioners.

Such Persons or Public Bodies, &c. who incline to take this mode of assessment, are required by the Act to signify their intention to their respective Assessors, agreeably to the form of the Notice, No. 15, to be delivered from the Tax Office, within fourteen days after service thereof, and within the same space to deliver to the Commercial Commissioners or to their Secretary, sealed statements of their respective incomes.

JAMES EYRE.
DAD. PATERSON.
WALTER WOOD.
DAVID RAMSAY.
BARCLAY FYFE.
ANDREW CASSELS.

Edin. 20th May 1799.

INCOME ACT.

Whereas doubts have arisen upon the effect of the schedule A, annexed to cap. 13, 39th Geo. III. commonly called the Income Act, a cafe was laid before Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor General, for their opinion, "If one-fourth of the income of the land-owners, arising from the lands in the occupation of tenants at rack-rent, was to be deducted from the gross rent of said lands?"—upon which case, Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor, after considering the amended act, cap. 22, 39th Geo. III. which last act expressly repeals all the schedules in the first recited act, were decidedly of opinion, that the income of the land-owner shall be taken to be the full amount of the rent payable to him by the tenant, without any deduction of a one-fourth. But from which gross rent, the land-tax, feu-duty, minister's stipend, if payable by the land-owner, per centage on repairs, &c. and the actual expence of collecting the rents, as more particularly mentioned in the schedules annexed to the said last act, will fall to be deducted.

April 22. 1799.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

May 20. Three Brothers, Barr from Newcastle, goods: Favourite, Jeffrey, from Thurso, ditto: Ann's Increase, Brown, from Dunbar, grain: Argo, Aiken, from Wishbeach, wheat: Nelly, McLean, from Ayr: John and Jean, Allison, from ditto: Leith Packet, Campbell, for Hull: all with goods.

—21. Jamie, Grant, from Hull, goods: William and Tamer, Miller, from Dunbar, grain: Jean, Orr, from North Berwick, ditto: Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Cooper, from London and Berwick, goods: Two Brothers, Kidd, from Liverpool, ditto: Beaufoy, Huntly, from Woolwich, ordnance stores: Fortitude, Hull, from ditto, ditto: Ariadne, Cumming, London, goods: Two sloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

—21. Berwick Packet, Patterson, for London: Leith and Liverpool Packet, Young, for Liverpool: Catherine and Isabell, Nairn, for Perth: Unity, Carter, for Stockton: Kelso Packet, Moon, for London: Experiment, Arbuckle, for Greenock: all with goods.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

April 24. Elizabeth, Irvine, of Stromness, from Loch Mandy for Leith, kelp:—25. Caledonia, Creyer, of and from Leith, herrings, for Dublin.—May 4. Adventure, Smith, of Stromness, from Postground in Norway, for Liverpool, deals and spars:—5. Brothers, Carrich, of Kirkwall, from Leith with goods.

LONDON—ENTERED INWARDS.

May 17. Dundee, London packet, Howie.—Berwick, Elizabeth, Patterson.—Berwick and Leith, Tweed packet, Ord.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

May 17. Dundee, London packet, Howie.—Berwick, Elizabeth, Patterson.—Berwick and Leith, Tweed packet, Ord. Argyle Square, Edinburgh.

BILL ABSTRACTED OR LOST.

THERE was abstracted from the Counting Room of R. & A. MACNABS, Manufacturers, St Andrew's Square, Glasgow, or dropped between the Square and Charlotte Street, upon the 21st May cur't, a bill in the following terms:

£. 759 : 10s. LIVERPOOL, 18th May 1799.

" Three months after date, pay to our own order, at London, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Nine Pounds 10s. value received."

Mess EDMUND CHAMLY and Co.

" Merchants, Liverpool."

Payable at Sir Jas. BISDALE, and Co.

(Signed) EDMUND CHAMLY and CO.

Blank indorsed, R. & A. MACNABS, but not signed by them as draw'rs.

All bankers and others are intreated to detain the said bill, if offered for discount; but any person who will restore the same, shall be handsomely rewarded.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday 3rd June 1799, at one o'clock, in the Royal Exchange-Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in the SOCIETY, or

BROWN'S SQUARE, being the First Flat and part of the Ground Flat of the Tenement built by William McConchie, presently possessed by Mr Ormiston, solicitor at law, consisting of six rooms on the first flat; a kitchen and small room on the ground flat; with two cellars and a garret, and the benefit of a water-pipe.

The titles are in the hands of David Thomson, W. S. No.

24, South Frederick Street.

N.B.—In the former advertisements this house was, by mistake, described as possessed by Mr Stevenson instead of Mr Ormiston.

LODGING TO SELL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 20th day June next, betwixt the hours of

THAT Large LODGING or TENEMENT of LAND,

Lying on the East Side of the HORSE WYND, all within its entering from the wynd, and also from the Cowgate by the first close there immediately below the said wynd, consisting of three stories or flats, and containing seven rooms, kitchen, closets, garrets, and other conveniences, built by the deceased Alexander Peter, wright in Edinburgh, and lately possessed by John Mathie, cabinet-maker there.

Those wishing to purchase will, please make their offer in writing to Robert Russell, W. S. Argyle Square, who will inform us as to particulars.

FARMS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be LET, for Nineteen Years from Martinmas 1799,

THE FARM of ATHERNEY MAINS and BANK-

HEAD, containing 170 Scots acres of thereby, and the Farm of BLACKETTY SIDE, containing about 120 acres.

These farms lie contiguous; the soil is of good quality, almost all arable, and there is in each farm a proper proportion of strong and light land. They have a south exposure, are situated within two miles of Leven, a sea-port town, and in the immediate neighbourhood of coal.

Offers in writing, may be given in betwixt and the 20th day of July next; to Mr William Beveridge, W. S. or to Adam Wilson at Largo House. Offers not accepted will be concealed.

The present tenants will shew the farms.

FARM IN FIFE.

To be LET for 10 years, and entered to at Martinmas 1799,

THE FARM of LOCHMALONY, in the parish of Kil-

many, consisting of 193 Scots acres good arable land,

(with the exception of 27 acres pasture and muir.) The farm is situated three miles north from Cupar, and the same distance from the harbour of Balmerino on the Tay; has an excellent farm-house, newly built.

Proposals in writing to be given in to the proprietor at Lochmalony House, betwixt and 20th July next, who will send a servant to shew the farm.

FARMS IN THE EAST OF FIFE.

To be LET for Nineteen Years, and entered to at Martinmas

1799,

THE FARM of CAVERNUM of BALHOUFIE, si-

tuated in the parish of Carnbee, within a mile of the sea, and the same distance from the towns of Anstruther and Pittenweem. The lands are all arable, and contain 114 Scotch acres, mostly of very good quality. They are subdivided into ten enclosures, which are completely fenced. Coal and lime, (to both there is easy access,) are in the immediate neighbourhood. The situation of the farm is a desirable one, and it is capable of very considerable improvement.

Scaled offers, addressed to Mr Robert Patullo, (which shall be concealed, if desired,) may be left at the mansion-house of Balhoufie.

FARMS IN KINCARDINSHIRE.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas next,

THESE parts of the Lands of PITNAOMON, in the parish of

Forden, which are in the natural possession of John Johnston; consisting of about 166 acres arable lands, a considerate tract of pasture and muir.

Also, the Farm of DRONACHMYRE adjoining to Pitna-

mon, and likewise possessed by Mr Johnston, consisting of about 54 acres arable, and a few acres pasture.

It is proposed to give leases of the above farms for 19 years, and they will be let together or separately.

Offers in writing to be given in between and the 15th June next to Mr John Scott, Laurencekirk, by Montrose, who will give directions for showing the lands.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

FOULDEN WEST MAINS and BWHITECORNLEES,

To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon

and entered to at Whitfield 1800.

THIS Farm consists of 716 acres, great part of which are of

a most substantial foil, fit for heavy crops of Wheat, Cle-

ver, or rich Pasture; the remainder is well suited to the Turnip

Husbandry.

To the east of the Berwick road, which runs through the middle of the farm, there is a command of water for working a threshing machine; and on the fourth the lands are bounded for upwards of a mile by the water of Whitfield. From the falls in that river, mills or other machinery may be erected.

This farm is distant six miles from Berwick, and eight from Dunfermline, the public roads leading to these towns, and to all parts of the adjacent country, pass through the lands, in directions which give easy access to markets, lime, and coal.

Proposals in writing, containing the conditions with regard to the number and extent of additional buildings and additional inclosing required, to be made to George Bell, Esq. of Jerrif-

wood, the proprietor, or to Henry Swan, at Kelso, his factor, on or before the 1st of June next, when the Farm will be let.

Mr Thomson, the tenant at Foulden Mains, will send a person to shew the marches.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Farms of BALMITCHELL and DRUMCLAIR,

lying in the parish of Slaemannan, and shire of Stirling.

These farms are in the vicinity of Lime; capable of great improvement, and there is in both a capital seam of Spine Coal, and Iron Stone near the surface. The farm of Bal-

mitchell is bounded on the north and west by the river of Avon,

For particulars apply to Mathew Steel, writer in Falkirk; or Mr H. S. Mercer, writer to the signet.

THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH, AND

THEATRE or GLASGOW.

To be SOLD by public auction, by the trustees on Mr Jackson's

sequestered estate, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, within John's Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE THEATRE ROYAL of Edinburgh, and THEATRE

of Glasgow, with the Wardrobe, Scenery, Machinery, and Whole Appurtenances thereto belonging, with Mr Jackson's right and interest in the Royal Patent for performing plays in Edinburgh, as at present rented by Stephen Kemble, Esq. for payment of 925l. Sterling yearly to the trustees, and 200l. Sterling yearly to the former lessee. To be exposed in one lot, at the sum of 800l. Sterling, besides being burdened with payment of the interest of 25 shares of 200l. each, raised by Mr Ross the first Patentee, for defraying the expence of the building, 25 of which shares bear 3 per cent. interest, with free admission to all performances; and three are at 5 per cent. interest, without any such addition.

Persons wanting further information, may apply to Robert Playfair, writer, Brodie's Buildings, Canongate, Edinburgh, one of the trustees, in whose hands are the title deeds, and articles of roup, copies of which are also in the hands of Alexander Mundell, Esq. solicitor, No. 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

May 20. Three Brothers, Barr from Newcastle, goods: Favourite, Jeffrey, from Thurso, ditto: Ann's Increase, Brown, from Dunbar, grain: Argo, Aiken, from Wishbeach, wheat: Nelly, McLean, from Ayr: John and Jean, Allison, from ditto: Leith Packet, Campbell, for Hull: all with goods.

CLEARED OUT.

—21. Jamie, Grant, from Hull, goods: William and Tamer, Miller, from Dunbar, grain: Jean, Orr, from North Berwick, ditto: Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Cooper, from London and Berwick, goods: Two Brothers, Kidd, from Liverpool, ditto: Beaufoy, Huntly, from Woolwich, ordnance stores: Fortitude, Hull, from ditto, ditto: Ariadne, Cumming, London, goods: Two sloops with coals.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

April 24. Elizabeth, Irvine, of Stromness, from Loch Mandy for Leith, kelp:—25. Caledonia, Creyer, of and from Leith, herrings, for Dublin.—May 4. Adventure, Smith, of Stromness, from Postground in Norway, for Liverpool, deals and spars:—5. Brothers, Carrich, of Kirkwall, from Leith with goods

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

May 20. Three Brothers, Barr from Newcastle, goods: Favourite, Jeffrey, from Thurso, ditto: Ann's Increase, Brown, from Dunbar, grain: